

## **CHAPTER 1**

### **INTRODUCTION**

This chapter presents background of translation, purposes of translation, significances of translation and methods of translation.

#### **1.1 Background Translating of *Wordsworth Othello William Shakespeare***

Translation is the solution in understanding the books or other materials or even the conferences as the the supporting sources for the development of technology and science wich are very important for all the people in the world. Many books and materials about literature especially medieval literature are published; therefore it should be learned and understood by the people who tingle in the word of literature. Also, many meetings or conferences held in order to share the development of literature among the countries in the world.

However, many of those books and materials are published in foreign language, also, many meetings or conference are using foreign language which cannot be understood by the people who do not use that language as the means of communication in their daily life. Therefore, it is the role of translation to translate those books or materials and the conference into the language which can be understood by the readers or participants, in this case in the Indonesian people with Bahasa Indonesia as the national language.

Translation is a target text written as a result of the translator's comprehension of source text. However, as Nida states that since two languages are identical, either in the meanings given to corresponding symbols or in the ways in which such symbols are arranged in phrases and sentences, it stands to reason that there can be no absolute correspondence between languages. Besides, also states that a good translation should be accurate, clear and natural so it does not sound foreign.

Therefore, to get a good translation, translator should master in both source and target language. There are competencies should be possessed by translator, they are language competence, textual competence, subject competence, cultural competence, and transfer competence. There are also some factors should be considered by translator in order to produce a good translation product. Every language in the world has its own characteristics. Therefore, when the source language and the target language are widely different in structure and cultural background, there can not be an exact equivalent transfer of the source language into the target language. To overcome the differences in characteristics of these language, translator are required to understand the structure of both the source and target languages. It can be said that translation is a complicated process encompassing both linguistic and non-linguistic problems.

One aspect of the linguistic problems to be mastered by a translator is the structure, meaning, the sequence of linguistic units that have relationship to each

other. A translator of English text into Indonesian has to be competent in mastering both English and Indonesian language structure. It will make them capable in grasping the meaning embedded in the text accurately, and will allow them to transfer same meaning correctly and appropriately using the suitable structure in target language. Both English and Indonesia are different from each other both in their phonological and grammatical aspects.

As a part of the final assignment to complete the study, the requirement to translate a book is a must. The book entitled "*Wordsworth Othello William Shakespeare*" written by Cedric Watts, is becoming the object of the translation. It was chosen for the reason that the content of the book in English is considered as meaningful for Indonesian people who know Indonesian Language as a target language. Meanwhile for me as a translator, this project is becoming the practice of translating the book related to knowledge and to improve my knowledge about medieval literature that was very famous in his day.

This book has advantages especially in the field of medieval literature that is very famous so it is very useful for writers, especially translators to enjoy the extraordinary magnificent work of the Middle Ages. Besides, this book has a very valuable moral meaning about respecting each other even though different races, ethnicities, and cultures especially dissolve tensions between white people and black people who at that time the situation in Europe was very alarming.

## 1.2 Objectives of Translating *Wordsworth Othello William Shakespeare*

The Objectives of translation are:

1. To understand and explore how much skill and techniques that needed to be use and application to be a good master;
2. To improve translation skill and enrich vocabulary;
3. To increase the translation skill;
4. To apply translation methods in translating this book into Target Language (TL).
5. To make the writer can be able to classify the translation variations of simple sentence till the complex sentence in the book and its translation;
6. To help readers in understanding the translated book content in indonesia language, the messages conveyed in the book which translated by the writer;
7. To add knowledge that contained in this book.

## 1.3 Significance of Translation *Wordsworth Othello William Shakespeare*

According to the theories that so many translation experts talking about, it can hel the writer make a better translation. So that the result of the translation can be used as an additional knowledge and information for supporting the

development of translation theory. And the other benefits is as an application of science translation over obtained by the writer at the time of college.

Practically, it can be knowledge to lecturers, student, and other writer. This final project can be used as an additional reference for the lecturers, students, and other writer. The result of this final project can be used as an additional knowledge to improve students abilities in analyzing simple sentence till complex sentence translation. And the last, this final project can be used to simulate other final projecters in conducting further ted to this final project from other ponts of view.

#### **1.4 Theory of Translation.**

In translating a text there are a series of steps in translating a text, to make it natural and acceptable. According to Nida and Taber (1984:33) there are three stages of translation process. (1) Analysis, in which the surface structure is analyzed in terms of (a) the grammatical relationships and (b) the meaning of the words and combinations of words, (2) transfer, in which the analyzed material is transferred in the mind of the translator from language A to language B, and (3) restructuring, in which the transferred material is restructured in order to make the final message fully acceptable in the target language. The scheme of Nida's translation process is shown as follows.

In answering the question “What Is A Translation?” Francis Steele writes, “The liberties taken by many so-called translators is seen in their violation of the limits of true translation in distinction from paraphrase. Any technical definition of ‘translation’ must emphasize the meticulous accuracy with which such limits must be observed, especially by scholars who profess to believe in scriptural revelation.”

He then gives this wonderful definition of the word translate/translation, “A translation should convey as much of the original text in as few words as possible, yet preserve the original atmosphere and emphasis. The translator should strive for the nearest approximation in words, concepts, and cadence. He should scrupulously avoid adding words or ideas not demanded by the text. His job is not to expand or to explain, but to translate and preserve the spirit and force of the original...Not just ideas, but words are important; so also is the emphasis indicated by word order in the sentence”.

There are some definitions of translations. Nida & Taber (1969:12) state that translation consists of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalence of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style. Newmark (1988:25) states that translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text.

Newmark (1981:7) defines translation as “a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in another language”. The meaning, context, though, or message of both source of reproducing in the receptor language, the closest natural are equivalent to the message of source language. The first is meaning and secondly is style. The message of source language must equivalent. The reader of translation who knows the target language only will be confused if the target language is influenced by the source language.

Meanwhile the result of translation must be transferring the meaning of the source language clearly. In order to make the clear meaning of source language, it is expected that the meaning of target language can be understood by the readers. So, the result of translation must be readable. In target language, readability is needed, because it makes the readers easier to catch the content of the translation text, conversely when the translation text is not readable, it will make make the readers difficult to understand the content of the text well.

### **1.5 Method of Translation**

In general, the purpose of translation is delivering well and appropriately a message from a source language text into target language text. So in order to fulfill it the translator needs a techniques, procedures or methods. In this case Newmark mentions eight methods of translation.

### 1. Word-for-word Translation

This is often demonstrated as interlinear translation, with the TL immediately below the SL words. The SL word-order is preserved and the words translated singly by their most common meanings, out of context. Cultural words are translated literally. The main use of word-for-word translation is either to understand the mechanics of the source language or to construe a difficult text as a pretranslation process. (Newmark, 1988:45).

For example:

SL: I go to school.

TL: Saya pergi ke sekolah.

### 2. Literal Translation

The SL grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest TL equivalents but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of context. As a pre-translation process, this indicates the problems to be solved. (Newmark, 1988:46).

For example:

SL: The Sooner or the later the weather will change

TL: Lebih cepat atau lebih lambat cuaca akan berubah.

### 3. Faithful Translation

A faithful translation attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the TL grammatical structures. It



'transfers' cultural words and preserves the degree of grammatical and lexical 'abnormality' (deviation from SL norms) in the translation. It attempts to be completely faithful to the intentions and the text-realisation of the SL writer.(Newmark, 1988:46).

For example:

SL: Born without arms, he was sent to special school.

TL: Karena dilahirkan tanpa lengan, dia bersekolah disekolah khusus.

#### **4. Semantic Translation**

Semantic translation differs from 'faithful translation' only in as far as it must take more account of the aesthetic value (that is, the beautiful and natural sound) of the SL text, compromising on 'meaning' where appropriate so that no assonance, word-play or repetition jars in the finished version. Further, it may translate less important cultural words by culturally neutral third or functional terms but not by cultural equivalents - *une nonne repassant un corporal* may become 'a nun ironing a corporal cloth' - and it may make other small concessions to the readership. The distinction between 'faithful' and 'semantic' translation is that the first is uncompromising and dogmatic, while the second is more flexible, admits the creative exception to 100% fidelity and allows for the translator's intuitive empathy with the original. (Newmark,1988:46).

For example:

SL: Mathematics is a piece of cake

TL: Matematika itu mudah

## 5. Adaptation

This is the 'freest' form of translation. It is used mainly for plays (comedies) and poetry; the themes, characters, plots are usually preserved, the SL culture converted to the TL culture and the text rewritten. The deplorable practice of having a play or poem literally translated and then rewritten by an established dramatist or poet has produced many poor adaptations, but other adaptations have 'rescued' period plays (Newmark, 1988:46).

For example:

SL: Like father like son

TL: Buah jatuh tidak jauh dari pohonnya

## 6. Free Translation

Free translation reproduces the matter without the manner, or the content without the form of the original. Usually it is a paraphrase much longer than the original, also-called 'intralingual translation', often prolix and pretentious, and not translation at all. (Newmark, 1988:46)

For example:

SL: The flowers in the garden.

TL: Bunga-bunga yang tumbuh di kebun.

## 7. Idiomatic Translation

Idiomatic translation reproduces the 'message' of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms where these do not exist in the original. (Authorities as diverse as Seleskovitch and Stuart Gilbert tend to this form of lively, 'natural' translation.)(Newmark, 1988:47)

For example:

SL: He is a thief.

TL: Dia panjang tangan.

## 8. Communicative Translation

Communicative translation attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such a way that both content and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership.(Newmark, 1988:47)

For example:

SL: What do you mean?

TL: maksud lo?



### 1.4.2 Process of Translation

Translation is an activity of changing a written text in source language (SL) into a target language (TL) without changing the message intended in the text.

Translation process is a procedure which consist of some steps in a practice of translating. Two experts, Nida & Taber (1982:33), suggest three stages in the process of translation, namely: analysis, transfer, and restructuring. With respect to that matter, they states as follows: “ The second system of translation consist of a more elaborate procedure comprising three stages: (1) analysis, in which the surface structure, i.e, (2) transfer, in which the analyzed material is transformed in the mind of a translator from language A to language B, and (3) restructuring, in which the transferred material is restructured in order to make final message fully acceptable in the receptor language”. The following is the diagram of translation process according to Nida & Taber.

